AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the indicated paragraphs of the specification in accordance with the amendments indicated below.

Pages 15-16: paragraph bridging pages 15-16, amend as indicated below:

In this fourth exemplary embodiment, the outlet section is formed by the first partial area 47 (shearing area for reducing viscosity) and the second partial area 48 (impact area with dispersive and distributive effect) of the channel 1. Situated downstream from the lattice 45 in the channel 1 is a first device 10 for acquiring the rheological properties of the material after it has been subjected to shearing and impact treatment. Situated upstream from the lattice 43 is a second device 12 for acquiring the rheological properties of the material before it is subjected to shearing and impact treatment. The first acquisition device 10 is connected with a first signal output 11, while the second acquisition device 12 is connected with the second a second signal output 13. The signals generated at the outputs 11 and 13 characterize the physicochemical, in particular rheological properties of the material M downstream or upstream from the treatment of the material via shearing and/or expansion and impact. A comparison of the rheological properties acquired in this way after or before treating the material is used with the help of a control circuit ~~(not shown)~~ C for actuating the at least one oscillation source, two being shown in the

example, as a first oscillation source 6a and a second oscillation source 7a~~(not shown)~~. Alternatively, as mentioned above, the acquired rheological properties can be compared with those rheology reference signals that characterize specific rheological properties, respectively identified as R' and R", and which are used by the control circuit C to actuate the first oscillation source 6a and/or the second oscillation source 7a.

Page 16: last paragraph, amend as indicated below:

Instead of exposing the casing G with the collision elements 41 and 42 contained therein to oscillation via the direct mechanical coupling of a source for mechanical oscillations ~~(not shown)~~ to the casing G, a non-contact, inductive coupling of a source for electromagnetic oscillations to the collision elements 41 and 42 (for example by the oscillation sources 6a and 7a as shown in Fig. 4) can take place. One precondition for this, however, is that at least one part of the collision elements 41 or collision elements 42 be electrically conductive. The advantage to this elegant mode of vibrating the collision elements 41 or 42 is that the casing G itself need not be vibrated.